OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1887.

Church and View the Remains.

took their stations in front of the residence.

A large number of floral designs were re-

ceived, among them being two wreaths

company of the Thirteenth regiment, was drawn up in front of the house on Hicks street. Only members of the family and a few intimate friends were present during the

were so many wreaths and bouquets left on the bier that a special place had to be made near the platform at the foot of the pulpit to

near the platform at the foot of the pulpit to receive them.

The will of Beecher was read this afternoon in the presence of the family. It is probable it will not be filed for probate, as one of its main provisions authorizes the members of the family to settle among thomselves the division of what there is left. The chief feature of it is that Mrs. Beecher is first provided for. The contents of it will not be known unless the will is probated, as it is the wish of the family that no publication of its contents should be made. To-night the Beecher residence was brilliantly lighted and everything around the house was made as bright as possible. Mrs. Beecher

was made as bright as possible. Mrs. Beecher had been in her late husband's room a great portion of the afternoon looking over his papers. It seems a delight to her to be near

where her husband spent most of his time. The members of the tamily were dressed in bright clothing as though going to church on Sunday, and everything around was made as

singht and everything around was made as light and cheerful as possible in accordance with the often expressed wish of Beecher in case of his death. Hundreds of people called during the day and lett cards, including Henry George and Rev. Dr. McGlynn.

Death of Captain Ends.

NASSAU, N. H., March 10 .- Captain James

B. Eads died here on the 8th of pneumonia.

had mastered navigation and became the

leading spirit in a firm engaged in raising sunken property. The business was so successful that in 1857 he retired with a fortune. At the

cessful that in 1857 he re-tired with a fortune. At the breaking out of the civil war he contracted with the government for the

construction of a flotilla of ironclads which

construction of a flotilla of ironelads which proved of vast importance in the defense of western waters. His great fame as an engineer was gained by the construction of the magniticent bridge which spans the Mississippi river at St. Louis, and the deepening of the mouths of the Mississippi by jettles. His latest scheme, with which he was connected at the time of his death, was the construction of a railroad for the transportation of ships across the isthmus of Panama.

Statistics of Wheat and Hogs. CINCINNATI, March 10,-The Cincinnati

Price Current publishes its annual state-

ment of the stock of wheat and corn in the

country with comparisons from special in-

vestigations. The showing for thirteen

western states is 76,000,000 bushels of wheat

against 77,000,000 in 1886, and 115,000,000 in

1855. A close approximation for the other

portions of the country makes an aggregate

of 108,000,000 against 113,000,000 last year,

of hogs packed in the west since March 1 as 150,000, against 105,000 a year ago.

A Panic Among School Children.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 10- | Special Telegram

to the BEE. J-A frightful panic occurred

yesterday afternoon at the Standard theatre,

where over seven hundred children were

gathered to witness a ventriloquist enter-

tainment. Shortly after the performance

commenced some person raised the cry of fire and a terrible scene at once ensued. The frightened children rushed for the doors,

blocking up the passageways and rush-ing madly one over the other. Professor Irish, of the Third ward school, and a

number of other gentlemen near the door tore down the vestibule partition, opened the outside doors, and broke open the windows.

They seized the children, throwing ther

right and left as they drew them out, and by extraordinary efforts succeeded in clearing the passages. A number of the children were injured, but none seriously. It was only by the prompt action of these gentlemen that a

Strike Events.

PITTSBURG, March 10--The Chronicle

Telegraph's Youngstown, Ohio, special says

the general manager of the Pennsylvania

railroad company filed a petition in the

that they were interfering with the operation

of the road, terrorizing new men that the

violence to employes and officials. An in-

named from going upon the property of the Pennsylvonia company or in any manner interfering with trains, it is expected the company will send a force of men here to-day to operate trains,

junction was issued by the judge served this morning, restraining the

fearful calamity was averted.

annual appropriation.

and 162,000,000 in 1885. Adding a visible sup

in fortune.

The Omaha Charter Discussion Nearly Leads to a Personal Encounter.

A HOT TIME IN THE HOUSE

SMYTH AND RUSSELL VERY WARM

Charges Against Members of the Judiciary Committee Taken Down By the Clerk-Several Sections Acted On.

Doings in the House.

LINCOLN, March 10 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-On motion of Mr. Smyth of Douglas the house went into committee of the whole to consider the Omaha charter, Mr. Cole of Adams in the chair.

The governor announced that he had house rolls 105 and 137, the former locating the institute for incurable insane at Hastings, the latter taxing Insurance companies on the excess of premiums

Mr. Caldwell moved that only the amended sections of the charter be considered. Car-

Section 3, confining the city limits to twenty-five instead of thirty square miles, was approved. Section 11 was read. Mr. Smyth wanted the city attorney elected as

well as the comptroller.

Mr. Agee wanted all the officers elected. Mr. Young was opposed to long speeches and said it made no difference whether or not the officers were elected or appointed. Mr. Whitmore read a letter from Fred Gray advocating the election of city attor-

ney.
The section making appointive the city attorney and city clerk, and elective the mayor, police judge, treasurer and comp-

mayor, ponce judge, treasurer and comptroller was adopted.
Section 12 was adopted, destroving the
property qualification for councilmen.
Section 48 was adopted, limiting the responsibility of railroads to erect and maintain approaches to viaducts to 800 instead of
1,200 feet.

1,200 feet.
Section 50 the judiciary committee struck out, regulating telephone and telegraph companies, the charges of the latter and the right to compel all electric wires to be put under ground, was lost and the clause in the original bill supplying these defects was adopted. fects was adopted.
Section 64 conferred power on the council

to appropriate private property for park pur-poses, ten miles beyond the city.

Mr. Slater objected to the appropriation of land for parks because the latter were not a

public necessity.

Mr. Smyth showed the necessity of parks and art. Smyth showed the necessity of parks and the mercy at which the city would be at the hands of land owners if it sought to lay out parks without this authority. This condem-nation of property had been legalized by the surreme courts of Illinois and Missouri and Mr. Agee and Mr. Caldwell opposed the

Mr. Agee and Mr. Caldwell opposed the condemnation, especially at a distance of ten miles from the city.

Mr. Andres showed the necessity of parks and Mr. Whitmore scouted the idea of taking anybody's property without compensation and the unanimity of the people in the creation of parks.

and the unanimity of the beople in the creation of parks.

Mr. Miller of Butler and Mr. Russell of Colfax spoke against it, the latter denying that the supreme court of Missouri had held as had been represented by Mr. Smyth.

Mr. Garvey thought it was a farce to go ten miles beyond the city limits.

Mr. Willer voyiforstad against the hill.

ten miles beyond the city limits.

Mr. Fuller vociferated against the bill.

Mr. Harlan wanted to know if the judiciary committee thought ten miles too far, why did they not amend it. The Lincoln charter proposed to appropriate property in a way which could be construed in the same manner as that of the Omaha charter. The same provision was in the old charter. The same provision was in the old charter. The land could not be taken without being paid for and how the damages should be assessed Mr. Smyth showed that the case cited by Mr. Russell in the supreme court of Missouri had no bearing on the question. The people of Douglas county were not opposing the section. He read a list of leading citizens who of Douglas county were not opposing the sec-tion. He read a list of leading citizens who

tion. He read a list of leading citizens who favored the same.

Mr. Keiper denied that parks were luxurious. He demonstrated that they were for moral and physical benefits. Men who opposed these parks rose up with the mark of railroads upon their brow and never objected whether these extortionate mousters ran their lines through the farm, the garden or the graveyard of our relatives. The judiciary amendment cutting out "parks" was adopted amendment cutting out "parks" was adopted, Garvey alone of Douglas voting in the affir-mative. Adjourned till 2 p. m.

The Omaha charter was called for consideration, Mr. Cole being in the chair. A motion to shut off long speeches was twice declared out of order.

Mr. Gafford of Gage moved to reconsider the vote by which section 64 was adopted.

Mr. Whitmore said the same features to which objection had been made in the morn-ing were also found in the Lincoln charter. He was surprised to find the Lancaster delegation voting against the Omaha charter, and gation voting against the Omaha charter, and he now gave notice that when the proper time came if the Lancaster people still persisted in their opposition he would move to strike out from the Lancaster charter the features which were now denied Omaha.

Mr. Caldwell—You can't do it any too

early.

Mr. Gafford held the same views as Mr. Whitmore, and read the following section from the Lincoln charter in support of his opinion: "To exercise the power of of his opinion: "To exercise the power of eminent domain and to take private property for public use, within or without the city, for the purpose of creeting or establishing market houses and market places, streets, hospitals, public buildings, cemeteries or for any necessary or authorized public purpose. any necessary or authorized public pur-

poses."

Mr. Agee said if anybody would convince him that the same thing to which he objected in the Omaha charter were in the Lincoln charter he would vote against the latter as e proposed to vote against the former. But

it could not be done.

Mr. Smyth held that the construction of the section in the Lincoln charter involved the same principle as that in the Omaha charter, namely, public domain, and they wanted that right simply to condemn property outside the city for park purposes, and not for features which properly belonged within the city.

within the city.

Mr. Garvey detailed the donation of a piece of ground by A. D. Jones some time ago to the city of Omaha, one of the considerations of which was that when the property was di-verted from its uses it would revert to the donor. He held that when Omaha wanted to go outside for a park it would have the ark donated.

The motion to reconsider was lost by a

Section 79 in the amendment is as follows:
"Upon the completion of such copy of said assessment roll the city clerk shall add to such roll all storchouses, warehouses, shop and other buildings within the right of way and other buildings within the right of way, or along, or adjoining or adjacent to any sidetrack of such railroad or within the right of way of such telegraph company used for purpose of rent by said company, or for purposes other than the ordinary operations of said company, and not appearing upon the county rolls by reason of having been returned to the state board, or otherwise assessed the same as personal property as near as may be to correspond with the assessed value of like property on said county roll for the purpose of taxation for municipal purposes and such assessment shall be subject to equalization by the city council the same as other property when sitting as a board of equalization.

other property when sitting as a board of equalization.

For this the Douglas deleration supported the section of the original bill as follows: "Upon the completion of such copy of said assessment roll the city clerk shall aid to said roll any and all real estate in said city belonging to any railroad or telegraph company, and not appearing upon the county roll by reason of having been returned to the state board, or otherwise, and assess the same, as near as may be, to correspond with the assessed value of like property on said county roll, for the purpose of taxation for municipal purposes, and such assessment shall be subject to equalization by the city council the same as other property when sitting as a board of equalization. Provided further, that every person shall be entitled to hold property of the value of \$200 which shall be exempt from taxation for general municipal purposes."

Mr. Snayth spoke in favor of the adoption of the original section. Why should not the railroad company be taxed as well as any

other property owner? They now pay \$5,000 when they ought to be paying \$50,000. They require the protection of every city department which the other tax payers now require. He hoped the judiciary committee would not be accepted, because it was illegal, and because it would deprive Omaha of a great deal of its legitimate revenue, which would amount almost to annuilment.

Mr. Agee declared that the section of the original bill was illegal, unconstitutional, as it would in effect be double taxation.

unconstitutional, as it would in effect be double taxation.

Mr. Russell replied warmly to Mr. Smyth, showing what he alleged to be inconsistent in the latter's conduct, and referred to a roll of seventy-five leading citizens who were opposed to the taxation of the railroads.

Mr. Sinvth replied to Mr. Russell, using an inuendo that the latter and the members of the judiciary committee had been daily responding to lobby calls and nightly associating with bummers, while his own habits had been greatly different.

This brought Mr. Russell to his feet with a demand for the name of the speaker's informant.

Mr. Slater made a similar demand, to

which Mr. Smyth refused to accede.

The chair asked Mr. Russell if he desired the objectionable words to be taken down, and, upon being answered in the affirmative, ordered the clerk to take them down. Nothing further was done in the matter.

Mr. Slater spoke warmly against the last two lines of the Douglas substitute referring to exemption from taxes of \$200 of each property-holder.

rty-holder. Mr. Himrod appealed to all lovers of rail-Ar. Himrod appealed to all lovers of rain-road legislation to note down the judiciary's amendment. The amendment was carried. Section 95, which provides that the report of the city treasurer shall always be open to inspection of officers and citizens, was also adopted.

Section 104 providing for a beard of public

Section 104, providing for a board of public works of three members, with several other requirements, was read. The report of the Douglas delegation favored the original bill, which provides for five members.

Mr. Whitmore moved that Mr. Connell be allowed to address the house for ten minutes on this section. The motion was lost.

The minority Douglas report was read with the other. Mr. Young said that he now felt like every other member of the Douglas delegation, absolved from further allegiance of voting with the majority of that body, and he hoped that the recommendation of the judiciary committee as regards section 104 Section 104, providing for a board of public

udiciary committee as regards section 104 vould be adopted.

Mr. Whitmore said that, under the old

board of public works clause, contractors had made large fortunes, showing that it was possible for them to override the people, Mr. Agee spoke against the original sec-tion and read telegrams from Mayor Boyd, Mr. Poppleton, W. V. Morse, T. C. Bruner Mr. Poppleton, W. V. Morse, T. C. Bruner and Guy Barton supporting his stand.
Mr. Andres and Mr. Heimrod wondered why Mr. Agee had sent to Omaha for opinions when they might have gotten them from the Dourlas delegation.
Mr. Smyth said they stood there not so much in favor of the ex-officio part of the section, and moved an amendment to strike the same out.

same out.

Mr. Russell said that he believed the hasty manner in which the Douglas delegation had changed their charter showed that they were dishonest in their aim. They had said that if they were given section 104 they would be satisfied with everything else.

Mr. Andres—Who said so? Members of the Omaha delegation?

Mr. Euszell. Vec air.

the Omaha delegation?

Mr. Russell—Yes, sir.

Mr. Andres—It's not true.

Mr. Whitmore said that contractors in Omaha under the old law had pooled their issues, and created a monopoly of the contracts. The new charter had been made to prevent that occurring again. He thought if Mr. Smyth's amendment should obtain the rest of the section it would be satisfactory.

Mr. Watson of Otoe did not know of a board of public works of which the city engineer was not a member. In the records of gineer was not a member. In the records of the boodle aldermen in New York and Chicago it was not the heads of departments Chicago it was not the heads of departments who were corrupted, but the councilmen. It made no difference to him whether Mr. Andrew Rosewater was the city engineer of Omahn, though he would say that that gentleman had filled the position for ten years under democrats and republicans and that fact alone was a proof of his ability. Moreover, he had heard that Rosewater would not accept the position again under the old law. He understood that public works had cost thousands of dollars more than was needed.

Mr. Smyth's amendment to the amend-Mr. Smyth's amendment to the amend-ment was lost and that of the judiciary com-

mittee was adopted.

Section 105 making the city engineer's bond \$50,000 and that of the assistant at \$25,000 was adopted. Section 110 destroys the creation of the of-Section 116 destroys the creation of the of-fice of comptroller. It was carried.

Section 116 was adopted providing for the consent of the property owners instead of two thirds of the council before a change of grade can be affected.

The city printing was left open for bids to

all papers having a getreulation of 2,000 the city.
Section 172 was adopted making it an offense punishable with a fine for any city of-ticer to be interested in sales to the city. Several other sections were amended but

Several other sections were amended but they were unimportant.

The clause relating to parks was recalled. Mr. Smyth referred to the subject as having come up before, and the chair announced the same thing, and this caused Mr. Russell of Colfax to ejaculate, "Yes, the same old chestnut."

chestnut."

Hr. Smyth had the floor and sneeringly said: "Yes, chestnut—a chestnut which you don't like to take because those who direct you have ordered you not to take it."

Mr. Russell—Well. Mr. Russen—well.
Mr. Smyth—Yes, and if you had the spirit
of a man, or the instincts of a gentieman,
you would not use such a word on the floor

of the house.

Mr. Russell here arose and stood in the aisle facing Mr. Smyth, and several members rose in their places as if an attack were in-Mr. Smyth continued: "But it is because

you are a coward. I'm ready to meet you either here or on the outside, either now or when this is over. I've got the floor."

Mr. Randall—Yes, and if the gentleman has the floor it would be well for him to refrain from personalities.

The storm then blew over.

CURRENT EXPENSE APPROPRIATION. The appropriation for current expenses of the state till March 1, 1889, aggregating the state till March 1, 1889, aggregating \$1,241,972.10, as ordered engrossed yesterday afternoon by the house, comprises the follow

ing items:
Governor's office, \$6,000; adjutant gen-Governor's office, \$6,000; adjutant general's, including Nebraska National guard, \$22,000; secretary of state's, \$3,250; auditor of public accounts, \$2,850; treasurer's, \$750; superintendent of public instruction, \$11,650; attorney general's, \$3,000; commissioner of public lands and buildings, \$2,300; board of purchase and supplies, \$500; board of purchase and supplies, \$500; board of purchase and buildings, \$2,500; board of educational lands and funds, \$35,000; supreme court, \$14,160; state library, \$2,600; normal school at Peru, \$15,900; penitentiary, \$201,422,15; Lincoln insane asylum, \$174,400; same at Norfolk, \$75,300; institute for the blind, \$24,700; institute for deaf and dumb, \$53,250; reform school, \$85,040; home for the friendless, \$24,895,30; institute for feeble minded, \$50,454,65; siate university, \$165,000; fish commission, \$31,000; railroad commission, \$5,800; miscellaneous, \$212,250.

Senate Proceedings. LINCOLN, Neb., March 10 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |- The bill defining the boundaries of Arthur county, carved out of the unorganized territory lying north of Keith and east of Chevenne counties was passed by the senate. The bill defining the boundaries of McPherson county, lying east of Arthur county was passed. The bills defining the boundaries of Grant, Hooker and Washington counties were passed.

An attempt was made to throttle senate file 49, which Mr. Meiklejohn introduced and advocated so strenuously. The bill came up on third reading and a motion to recommit to committee of the whole opened up debate on the merits of the bill, which occupied over an hour. The tobbyists, however, were spowed under and the bill was passed with

a good majority. The vote upon the bill was as follows;
Yeas-Brown, Calkins, Casper, Duras, Fuller, Higgins of Cass, Higgins of Coltax, Holmes, Keckley, Lindsay, Lininger, Linn, McNamar, Meiklejohn, Robbins, Schminke, Shervin, Snell, Sprick, Sterling, Tzschuck, Wright-22.
Navs-Bouesteel, Burnham, Conger, Kent. Nays-Bonesteel, Burnham, Conger, Kent,

A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock. AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 o'clock the senate resumed the order of bills on third reading and passed the bill providing bounties for the scalps of certain wild animals; also the bill relating to assign-

wild animals; also the bill relating to assignment of property for taxation.

The senate went into committee of the whole and recommended the passage of the bill for organizing government of cities of the second class.

The bill creating the office of abstractor of title and to define the powers and duties thereof was killed.

The bill defining the boundaries of Thurston county was killed.

Mr. Sterling's bill providing for the payment of bonds out of the sinking fund for internal improvement was recommended to pass.

pass.
The bill making personal taxes delinquent The bill making personal taxes delinquent the 1st day of May was recommended to pass. House bill 110, to maintain and build bridges exceeding 500 feet by the county board, was recommended to pass.

Bills for normal school buildings at Fairbury, Ord, Wayne, Plum Creek, Franklin, Loup City and Fremont, were recommended to pass.

to pass.
The bill exempting disabled veterans of the late war from paying poll tax was recom-mended to pass.

The bill exempting pension money from attachment was recommended to pass.

The bill authorizing county commissioners to furnish books and stationery to county

The bill making pocket picking a felony, with penalty of not less than one year's imprisonment, was recommended to pass.

The committee arose and the senate adattorneys was killed.

Teachers Organize.

DAVID CITY, March 8 .- | Correspondence of the BEE. |- The teachers of central Nebraska met in convention at David City today, to organize the Central Nebraska Teachers' association. About one hundred teachers from the nine counties included in the district were present. The association was called to order by Superintendent Cooley of Butler, and proceeded at once to the permanent organization. L. D. Davidson, of Stromsburg, was unanimously chosen president and W. J. Wire, of Seward, secretary. President Davidson thanked the association for the honor conferred upon him and proceeded at once to state fully the object of proceeded at once to state fully the object of the association. The programme previously prepared was carried out and brought about a deal of lively discussion. The next meet-ing is to be held at Seward May 13 and 14. Over three hundaed teachers are expected to attend. Nebraska has no need to be ashamed of her educators.

The Cider Was Intoxicating. SUTTON, Neb., March 10 .- | Special Teleram to the BEE. |-The trial of William Ryan, a saloonkeeper, for selling without license, before Judge Weed, resulted in his conviction, and he was fined \$50 and costs. G. W. Beemis and Judge Burnell prosecuting and C. H. Tanner defending. One witness testified that he had became intoxicated by drinking cider. The defense admitted the cider, but claimed that it was straight goods and not intoxicating. Mr. Beemis made an and not intoxicating. Mr. Beemis made an able argument, showing that cider, when fermented, contains alcohol and is an intoxicating beverage, and the sale of it prohibited under the ordinance prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks. Unusual interest is manifested by citizens here in these cases, ministers and business men attending the trials and lending moral support to the mayor and other temperance people who are pushing the fight. ing the fight.

Pushing Improvements at Sutton. SUTTON, Neb., March 10,- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The board of trade was n session to-night conferring with Mr. Bird. of Plattsmouth, and making arrangements to start a canning factory at this point. The capital stock is to be \$10,000. The people will subscribe liberally and every encouragement will be given to push the scheme and com-mence work on the plant at once. Several new brick blocks are being planned for the coming summer. Sannel Conn. the recent coming summer. Samuel Conn. the recent purchaser of the flouring mills here, is planning for a four-story brick structure, and a general enlargement of the capacity of the mill. It will then be one of the largest in the Farmers generally in the surrounding country are seeding and the spring work has

New Silver District Discovered. RAPID CITY, Dak., March 10,- Special Telegram to the BEE.]-Great excitement prevailed here to-day caused by the discovery of a new silver district located about five miles west of town. This is about twenty miles nearer this city than any other silver locations and is considered by those posted to be a very valuable find. It was first discovered by two men employed in a sawmill, who told one George Bissel, who located the shaft and struck a vein two feet in thickness which, being analyzed, yielded 100 ounces to the ton. A great many, including a number of the best business men, were out and lo-

cated claims to-day. Railroad Work at Stromsburg.

STROMSBURG, Neb., March 7.- [Correspon pondence of the BEE. |-Our town is full of railroad men. Over four hundred are now engaged on the Omaha & Kansas City road between here and York. Grading is being pushed at a lively rate, notwithstanding the frost yet is in the ground. Stromsburg has a

fair showing for becoming a division. Run Over and Killed. KIMBALL, Neb., March 10,-Charles Johnson, a Swede, was run over by a wagon and died this afternoon. He was injured in-

ternally. A HORRIBLE DISCOVERY. The Ghastly Find of New Jersey Of-

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 10.—The Denmead family have for years furnished gossip for the people of New Brunswick. Eccentric and wealthy, yet living in squalor in a wretched hovel underground, they have furnished material for many a newspaper story. For the past two months rumors relative to the condition of Mrs. Samuel Denmead have been flying about. It being utterly impossible to secure entrance to the hovel, owing to the fierce conduct of Samuel Denmead, no one solved the mystery until to-day. A warrant for the arrest of the Denmeads was issued this afternoon upon complaint of Mrs. Brundage, of Piscataway, and Chief of Police Fouratt, accompanied piaint of Mrs. Brundage, of Piscataway, and Chief of Police Fouratt. accompanied by officers, reporters and relatives of the Denmeads, proceeded to the hovel. On reaching the door they were confronted by John Denmead, one of the brothers, who attempted to prevent their entrance, but he was easily overpowered. As the door opened a frightful stench assalled the nostrils of the party. Johu Denmead, seeing that resistance was useless, procured a light and led the way into the rear room, where, upon the same bed, lay the dead bodies of Cornelia and Robert Denmead, horribly decomposed. When asked why the fact of his relatives' death had not been made known. John Denmead said: "We are afraid they would be taken away from us." Officers were placed on guard at the hovel and John and Samuel Denmead were taken into custody. A coroner's jury has been empanneled to determine the cause of the death of the Denmeads. John says that they both died five weeks ago and that he wanted to have them buried and out of the ways but of the Denmeads. John says that they both died five weeks ago and that he wanted to have them buried and out of the way, but Samuel would not listen to it. The bodies have been removed by order of County Physician Rice. When Samuel was taken into the wash room of the jail to be given a bath he fought like a tiger. The coroner's jury will meet Monday. meet Monday.

NEW YORK, March 10 .- Louis Rierel, who attempted to kill Surveyor of the Port Beattie, in the custom house last October, was sentenced to-day in the United States district court to five years in state prison.

Miners Strike. BRUSSELS, March 10 .- Twenty-four hundred miners have struck in the Borinage dis-

FRANK RAINSBARGER GUILTY.

End of the Famous Murder Trial at Marshalltown, Iowa.

LIFE IMPRISONMENT ORDERED.

Story of the Bringing to dustice of a Gang That Rivalled That of Jesse James-Other News From lowa.

A Marderer Convicted.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., March 10 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE .- At 6 o'clock this afternoon the Frank Rainsbarger jury, after being out twenty-two hours with but one meal, found the defendant guitty and fixed the punishment at imprisonment in the pen for life. On the start the ballot stood ten for conviction, three being the largest vote for acquittal at any time. The defendant was immediately hurried to the court room, showing his first nervousness. He received the verdict, however, with composure, A disagreement was popularly expected. Nate Rainsbarger, convicted a year ago of participating in the same crime, was returned here from the pen last night, the supreme court having reversed his case on a technicality. For central Iowa particularly the Rains-

barger cases have an intense interest. The "Rainsbarger country," so called, is a strip of rough and partly timbered land lying along the Iowa river, beginning about fifteen miles northwest of Marshalltown and reaching nearly to Ackley and lowa Falls on the north. For twenty-five years it has been infested with thieves and desperodoes to whom the Rainsbargers (five brothers, Frank, Nate, Fin. Mans and William) held a relation like that of Jesse and Frank James to their gang, at least in popular estimation. There were stealings, outrages, mysterious disappearances and murders, but such a disappearances and murders, but such a reign of terror existed among the residents that until recently nothing was attempted except ineffectual organization for self protection. The law was powerless. The communities of Steamboat Rock, Abbott and Eldora were the centers of the disturbances. In 1870 Bob Fiskin, depot agent at Steamboat Rock, who was known to have \$1,200 on his person, disappeared and no trace of him has ever been found by his relatives, who searched diligently. His disappearance was followed a few years since by that of George Boyer, an Abbott creamery man, who had just drawn \$1,000 pension money. A few months previous to the trial just closed, a letter, purporting to have been written by him in California, and demanding his back pension money, was received by the letter, purporting to have been written by him in California, and demanding his back pension money, was received by the pension agent at Des Moines, but it is allezed that it was a forgery, pepetrated for effect upon the forthcoming trial. Upon the evening of November 18,1884, Enoch Johnson, father of Mrs. Frank (Nettie) Ramsbarger, who had been charged with counterfeiting, bailed out by Frank and Nate and living with them, was murdered on the road from Gifford to Abbott. His life was insured in favor of Nettle and the boys. Nettle became convinced that Frank and Nate murdered him to prevent both his "peaching" and jumping bail, and also to secure his insurance money, and in January 1885, charged them with the crime. The law and order element rallied around her and the boys were held to trial. Things were now in an uproar. In addition to her testimony at the examination February 7, 1885, she wrote Frank (then in jail with Nate in this city for safe keeping) a letter which was published and in which she accuzed the boys of the crime, infinating also other things in which they had been engaged. On April 16 Henry Johns, a wealthy brother-in-law and alleged backer of the boys, was shot while driving from Abbott to his farm, afterwards dying of his wound. On June 14 Coroner (now Senator) Underwood and Dr. Ritenour, while driving from Johns' residence, where they had been attending the wounded man, were ambushed and shot at, their carriage

while driving from Johns residence, where they had been attending the wounded man, were ambushed and shot at, their carriage being riddled by bullets, but neither were hurt. Fin, Mans and William, with Johns, were supposed to have been the attacking parties and Fin and Mans were arrested the next day and lodged in the Eldora jail. That hight the jail was broken into be a mod and next day and lodged in the Eldora jail. That night the jail was broken into by a mob and Fin and Mans, after a helpless resistance, were shot down. As illustrating the fearlessness of the boys it could be added that the next day following this fearful tragedy William Rainsbarger and Ed Johns, the two others accused of the Underwood shooting rode boldly into Eldora and gave bail for their appearance. Now it is said there are grave doubts whether any of the four were guilty of the charge. Dr. Ritenour soon after, moved by the supplications of his family, moved from the county, but as a rule those actually engaged in forcing the Rainsbargers to the wail held bravely out against all sorts of threats. Threatening letters were sent to every one supposed to be in symsent to every one supposed to be in sym-pathy with the prosecution of Frank and Nate for Johnson's murder, and acts of in-timidation and outrage were of daily occurrence, and were, of course, promptly laid to the gang. The boys demanded separate trials and Nate's case came first before Judge Henderson, at Marshalltown, on a change of trials and Nate's case came first before Judge Henderson, at Marshalltown, on a change of venue, January 28, 1885, bringing with it a host of armed and suspicious partisans of both sides. By strong circumstantial evidence the state's counsel, H. L. Huff, of Eldora, followed the route taken by the boys that night from their home to Cleves, and thence through Steamboat Rock and Eldora to the scene of the murder, the boys having en route changed their teams for the fast drivers of William Rainsbarger. The evidence showed Johnson to have been killed with some blunt instrument, the body placed on his horse, taken a short distance, then dragged back to give the appearance of a runaway and death by kicking and dragging. His buggy was broken evidently by hand to aid in this impression. Nettie's evidence, the sensation of the trial, showed that there was blood on the boy's clothes next morning and that Frank had taken a pair of metal knuckles with him. The theory of defendant's attorneys was that Johnson's horse (from seventeen to twenty years old) was subject to fits and that in one of his fits he

ant's attorneys was that Johnson's horse (from seventeen to twenty years old) was subject to fits and that in one of his fits he killed Johnson. An alibi was also established by the evidence, which the state impeached. After a three weeks' trial, and the examination of nearly a hundred witnesses, a verdict of guilty was rendered and Nate was sentenced for life. A few does not while Yrank's case

guilty was rendered and Nate was sentenced for life. A few days ago, while Frank's case was being tried, the supreme court reversed Nate's case on an immaterial portion of Nettie's testimony held to be prejudicial.

Frank's trial began ever two weeks ago, the state making a tronger case than against Nate, with the exception, of course, of Nettie's testimony, which could not be used against her hucband. The defense also improved their case by additional alibit testimony produced for the first time, but which was promptly impeached. The reversal of Nate's case on a technicality has caused a great deal of feeling in Hardin where the law and order league is now thoroughly organized and aggressive.

Iowa Supreme Court Decisions. DES MOINES, Ia., March 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Decisions were filed in the Iowa supreme court to-day as follows: S. D. Morgan vs David Wilfrey et al, president and directors of district township of East River, appellants. Page district. Mandamus to compel them to remove a school house from sub-district to another in obedience to the action of the board of directors. Aftirmed Affirmed.
CharlesCi ty Plowand Manufacturing com-

pany, appellants, vs J. R. Jones & Co. and others. Floyd circuit. Reversed.

Benjamin Stewart for the use of the school fund, appellant, vs Waterloo turn verein.

Blackhawk circuit. Reversed. American Insurance company, appellant, vs R. P. Garrett, Buchanan circuit. Re-

versed.
George W. Robinson, appellant, vs County of Linn. Linn circuit. Affirmed.
E. R. Sayles, appellant, vs J. F. Smith. Guthrie circuit. Dismissed.
L. Cooper vs G. W. Wilson and J. L. Wilson, appellants. Linn circuit. Dismissed.
J. W. Morian vs Russell & Co., appellant. Carroll district. Reversed.
Mary E. Everett ve Geo. A. Everett, appelant. Hamilton circuit. Affirmed.
F. B. Ohlquest vs J. Farwell & Co. and G.

THE DEAD DIVINE.

Becker et al., appellant. Line district.
Affirmed.
Palo Alto county vs D. W. Burlingame et al., appellant. Kossuth district. AffirmedOwen Slater vs Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railway company, appellant.
Johnson district. Reversed.
James Butler vs Chicago & Northwestern railway company, appellant. Carroll circuit. Reversed. from Ellen Terry and Henry Irving, and a pillar of white roses

Reversed.
Helen C. Burr, appellant, vs Sarah A.
Knowles et al. Blackbawk circuit. Affirmed.
David Bowers, appellant, vs Isaac P. Hal-lock and another. Audubon circuit. Af-

State, appellant, vs Charles Arden et al. Clinton district. Reversed. Geo. D. Harrison vs Herman Wilmering, appellant. Louisa district. Affirmed. Opinion by Adams, Reed dissenting. Des Moines, Big Distillery.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 10,- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Mr. George W. Kidd, of New York, proprietor of the International distillery, stated this afternoon that he had accepted a proposition from the Western Export association of distillers to close his distillery under the rules of the association, being paid for the capacity of his works, which is 0,000 bushels of grain daily. This acceptance, however, was considered upon his being permitted to continue manufacturing and sell outside of the state for the purposes allowed by law while the case is pending before the supreme court. If Judge Conrad, who decided adversely to him a few days ago, will consent to that, he will continue the diswill consent to that, he will continue the dis-tillery; otherwise he will close it at once under the rules of the association. Over one hundred prominent citizens united in a peti-tion asking him not to remove his establish-ment, but to operate it here for the purposes allowed by law. Judge Conrad's intentions are not yet known, but it is expected he will take decided action in a few days. The In-ternational is the last distillery operated in

United Labor Wins. MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., March 10 .- [Special to the BEE, |-The Knights of Labor of Missouri Valley placed a straight labor ticket in the field at their city election, resulting in the election of their candidate for mayor-W W, Seaton-and three out of five councilmen. The city is practically in the control of labor-ing men. It is predicted that Missouri Valley will have a clean, conservative administra-tion for the next two years and a government that will guard well the best interests of th city. Mayor Dutton and his councilmen who are about to retire have done good work for the city in the past and have met the ex-pectation and approval of its citizens.

Sloux City's Winter Bridge Taken Un SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 10,- Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The winter bridge across the Missouri river was to-day taken up and all communication with the Nebraska shore cut off. This was made necessary on account of the threatened break up of the ice. A of the threatened break up of the fee. A slight rise only was noticeable to-day, but old settlers predict the going out of the ice by Sunday or before. The transfer boat is in readiness to move at any time, having steam constantly up.

Trout Taken to the Penitentiary. Sloux City, Ia., March 10 .- | Special Tele gram to the BEE. |-George A. Tront, sen tenced to the penitentiary for life for the murder of Ed. Hatch last summer, was to-

day taken to Anamosa.

HIS DAUGHTER IN THE WAY. A Philadelphia Woman Commits Murder to Secure a Husband.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—When John W. Niblock returned to his home, 2911 E street, last evening, he found the body of his twentythree-year-old daughter, Annie, hanging to a rope attached to the transom of the door. It was but the work of a moment for the horrorstricken parent to sever the cord, but the girl was cold and stiff in death and had evidently been dead for several hours. About three feet from the body, just inside the door leading to the front room, was a chair laying on its side, and the theory is that she had attempted to arrange a swing, when the chair tilted, and in the fall the rope became knotted around her neck. The girl was womanly beyond her years and devoted her whole time to the care of the house and her little brother and sister, their mother being dead, and, although deprived in a great measure of the pleasure and recreations of children of her age, never complained, but was always of a cheerful, happy disposition. From these facts it was believed that her death was the result of accident rather than design. Further investigation led to the suspicion that the girl's death was neither the result of accident nor suicide. When the father returned from his work and found his father returned from his work and found his daughter hanging in the house his two other children—a boy aged five and an infant—were cronched in a corner of the room badly frightened. Upon questioning the boy he told his father that Mrs. Mitchelland and Flora, her daughter, had been there and that Mrs. Mitchelland had tied Annie to the door transom. Mrs. Mitchelland is a neighbor of the Niblocks. Little notice was taken of the child's story, but later in the night Niblock reported the matter to the police. Mrs. Mitchelland and her daughter were placed under arrest and this morning were committed to await the action of the coroner. Mr. Niblock is a widower and Ann who was twentyis a wildower and Ann who was twenty-three years of age, has been his housekeeper since the death of the mother. Mrs. Mitchelland had separated from her husband, and it is asserted by some that she wanted to marry Niblock and that her chances of suc-cess would be improved were the little house-teeper out of the way.

A Persian Presbyterian Hospital. WASHINGTON, March 10,-The departmen of state has received a dispatch from Minis ter Pratt at Teheran stating that the shall has granted a concession for the erection of a hospital at that city under the direction of W. W. Torrence, a physican of the American Presbyterian board of missions. Through the active exertion of the minister of posts and a member of the imperial council of state, a grant of 24,000 square yards of ground has a grant of 24,000 square yards of ground has been made. On this the hospital, to accommodate eighty to one hundred patients, will be erected. Mrs. W. H. Ferry, of Lake Forest, Ill, has given \$4,000 for this purpose, which sum has been increased to \$5,000 by the American Presbyterian board of missions. As this amount is inadequate for the purpose it is hoped by the founders that do nations may be received from charitably dis-posed persons in the United States.

Arizona Indian Outbreaks. PHIENIX, March 10 .- The Morning Gazette publishes an account of Indian depredations in the Superstition mountains. The victin was a rancher named Reaves, whose mu tilated body was discovered by San Carlo scouts who were pursuing renegade scouts. They overtook the renegades in camp when a fight ensued. All the camp when a next ensued. All the renegades' horses, and equipments were captured. One scout was wounded. The news was brought here by a stage driver, who says the Indians were nine in number and made for Fonbo country. The scouts are in pursuit. These Indians are without doubt San Carlos Apaches and will probably be killed or driven back to the reservation by the milor driven back to the reservation by the mil

Omaha Rates Cut. CILICAGO, March 10.—The various railroads to Council Bluffs and Omaka are indulging in considerable rate cutting on all classes of freight from Chicago. It is claimed here this evening that tariff rates are off 25 per cent. Quite a large amount of traffic is going forward, shippers seizing the opportunity to dispose of as much freight as possible before the new tariffs go into effect.

Explosion of a New Explosive. Paris, March 10.-An explosion of milinite, a new explosive, occurred to-day in the arsenal at Belfort. The accident happened in the workshop where projectiles are charged. Two persons were killed and ten others seriously injured.

A BIG NATIONAL RAILROAD Thousands of People Crowd to the

NEW YORK, March 10,-In spite of the What the Baltimore & Ohio Deal Is Suprain the streets in the vicinity of Beecher's posed to Mean. residence were crowded with people this

morning. At 8 o'clock a squad of police PRESIDENT GARRETT TALKS'

> The Syndicate to Control a System Reaching From Canada to the Gulf and From New York to California.

> > The Biggest Deal Yet.

Irving, and a pillar of white roses from Mrs. S. V. White. The coffin rested in the center of the from parlor and was surrounded by a bank of fragrant flowers and on all sides could be seen floral emblems from friends and admirers of the dead divine. The remains were dressed in a suit of black broadcloth. The features were natural and there was a smile upon the face. Early in the morning, before services, Mrs. Beecher went into the parlor and stood by the coffin for some time. She bent over the remains and after printing a kiss upon the cold lips was led into a back room. Shortly after 9:30 Rev. Charles H. Hall, of the church of the Holy Trinity, commened to read the burial service from the rituals of the Episcopal church and a quartette sang several gospel hymns. While the services were in progress in the house Company G, known as the Plymouth company, of the Thirteenth regiment, was NEW YORK, March 10.—The executive committee of the Richmond Terminal company has gone into session to consider two propositions relating to the purchase of the Baltimore & Ohio stock under the option given by Robert Garrett to Sully. One of the directors said to-day that the proposition most likely to be adopted is that the syndicate shall take the stock in their own interests and hold it until the Richmond Terminal full board of directors approve of the action of the executive committee. It will then be placed in collateral trust and the Richmond Terminal will either consolidate the Baitimore & Ohlo with the great system or operate it separately as a committee. It will then be placed In collateral trust and the Richmond Terminal will either consolidate the Baitimore & Ohlo with its great system or operate it separately as a proprietary road. The Baltimore & Ohlo track from Baitimore and Washington to Philadelyhia will be used as a trunk line for business of its own western lines and the other roads in the Richmond Terminal system. This director also declared that the Pennsylvania railroad has no interest in the deal, nor has the Western Union.

Calvin S. Bryce, one of the Richmond Terminal directors, and also supposed to be in the syndicate to which President Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio, has offered the option of purchase, said after the meeting of Richmond Terminal directors to-day: "We have not decided yet whether or not we shall accept the offer. I greatly doubt if Garrett would sell, except on the condition that the Baltimore & Ohio and Richmond Terminal be consolidated, making a 6,000 mile trunk line." Another Richmond Terminal director said it was not likely that the company would accept Garrett's offer, but he thought the syndicate in which, he said, Messrs, Brice, Sully and Thomas are interested, would do so, This director said the terms were \$6,000,000 down and \$10,000,000 in one year, stock for that amount to be held as security. The Richmond & Danville people, he said, considered the figures allogether too high.

HOW THE SYNDICATE WAS FORMED.

CHICAGO, March 10.—A gentleman who claims to have seen the original contract for the sale of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph company. Garrett absolutely refused to become a party to such an arrangement and declared he would always keep his business of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph company. Garrett absolutely refused to become a party to such an arrangement and declared he would always keep his business 'under his own control;' that the telegraph and railroad interests were identical, and that they should continue to be so as long as he controlled them. But at the same time he intimated that he we have services at the house.

At the conclusion of the services at the house, Dr. Hall spoke for fifteen minutes, house, Dr. Hall spoke for niteen minutes, He was very much affected.

The members of the family retired after the remarks were inished, and the casket was carried to the hearse, which stood in the rear of the Thirteenth regiment. The Plymouth company took position as guards of honor, and the procession moved to the church. The casket was then carried in and placed on a dias in front of the pulpit. There will be music in the church during the whole of the time during which the body lies in state. All the afternoon the long line of people the time during which the body lies in state. All the afternoon the long line of people passing through the church to view the remains continued to increase and the rush was so great to gain admission that it was found necessary to increase the force of officers around the church door. The throng was made up of almost all nationalities. As the day advanced the line of people extended until it reached Fulton street, then down one side of the next block and up the other, with another wing across Henry street. It is estimated that nearly 20,000 people passed before the catafalque during the day. There were so many wreaths and bouquets left on

and that they should continue to be so as long as he controlled them. But at the same time he intimated that he was inclined to tree himself of his business cares by an absolute himself of his business cares by an absolute sale of the controlling interest in the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, which would carry with it the control of the telegraph and express companies. With this hint as the basis of negotiations Gould returned to New York and formed a syndicate composed as follows: Calvin S. Bryce, Alfred Sally, Austin Corbin, John C. Moore, General Samuel Thomas, H. C. Faenstock, Winslow, Lanier & Co. and J. B. Pace. A contract was then framed, in which Garrett agreed to transfer to the syndicate a controlling interest in the Baltimore & Ohio railroad within thirty days for \$16,000, -000, a forfeiture being deposited by Garrett, The contract was shown to Gould Saturday. It is understood that the telegraph business B. Eads died here on the 8th of pneumonia.

[James B. Eads was born in Indiana, May 28, 1820. At the age of nine he moved with his parents to Louisville, and, after the death of his father in 1823 went to St. Louis. Commerce on the Mississippi river at this time was growing rapidly and young Eads secured a position as clerk on one of the boats. In less than ten years he had mastered navigation and became the It is understood that the telegraph business is to go to the Western Union and the ex-press business to the Adams Express com-

PRESIDENT GARRETT TALKS.
BALTIMORE, March 10.—Robert Garr Baltimore man that there was considerable truth in the newspaper talk of the big railroad deal. He would give no definite idea of the particulars of the scheme, but from his remarks the inference was drawn that the Baltimore & Ohio railroad has become a factor in the scheme as factor in the sc tor in the syndicate that is to control some-thing like a national railway reaching from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, and probably from New York to the extreme west. It is generally believed that the biggest railroad deal has been or is about to be made, and that the passage of the inter-state commerce bill hurried the affair to a settlement. Mr. Sully has been active in arranging the details of the scheme and he is the only one positively known to to a settlement. Mr. Sully has been active in arranging the details of the scheme and he is the only one positively known to be connected with it, but a complete chain is believed to have been formed of companies operating roads running the entire length of the North American continent. Opinions differ as to whether a single share of Baltimore & Ohio stock has been or will be transferred, but the belief is gaining ground that the deal not only involves the road itself, but also its tele raph, express and sleeping car interests. The wildest sort of talk is freely indulged in, but no actual facts can be obtained from anyone in a position to know anything about it. Many are inclined to believe that the stock—17.000 shares—held by Johns Hopkins trustees, or at least a considerable portion of it, has been placed under the control of the new syndicate, but the \$2,000 shares held by the city of Baltimore cannot be touched without a special act of the city council. The \$0,000 shares left in trust by the late John A. Garrett can be disposed of, as the will did not forbid the sale but simply advised that it be held in trust for twenty years, so that a control in the council in the stock of the curve of the control in the sale but simply advised that it be held in trust for twenty years, so that a control in the council is adply and estimated quantity represented in flour, the aggregates for the country are 195,000,000, against 200,000,000 in 1885 and 245,000,000 in 1885. The exportable surplus for the next four months is apparently not exceeding 50,000,000 bushels, possibly less. The Price Current estimates the total number of hors nacked in the west shows March as held in trust for twenty years, so that a con-trolling interest might be secured if ad-vantageous terms were offered. Garrett to-day told a gentleman at the Merchant's club that he might rest assured that whatever was done would be for the best interests of Baltimore, but further information could not be given just now. From this it was inferred that the scheme was not fully consummated and important developments might be exceeded in the near fulling.

and important developments might be expected in the near future.

WHAT THE TRIBUNE SAYS.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The Tribune tomorrow will say: "Negotiations for the transfer of control of the Baitinore & Ohio railroad to the New York syndicate have not been carried to a successful issue. It is reported that the option obtained from President Garrett by Alfred Sully expired yesterday and Sully was unable to raise the money to meet the first payment. It appears that of the cash payment an installment of \$1,000,000 was to be paid yesterday. The sum was not sent to Baltimore, but, in place of the money, a request for an extension of the privilege was forwarded. It is not known that any reply to the message was received. The most plausible excuse for the failure to exercise the option was the statement that the purchasing syndicate desired a longer time for an investigation of the condition of the paltimore & Ohio company. A member of the proposed syndicate expressed the general situation in about these words: We would have no objection about entering upon this argument, but as business men of order. would have no objection about entering upon this argument, but as business men of ordin-ary prudence and capacity must insist upon a fuller and more exact report of the value of the property we are buying. It must not be forgotton that the Baltimore & Olio has several important quarrels on its hands in railroad questions with the Pennsylvania road; in telegraph matters with the Western Union company, and in express matters with ill the large express companies. Union company, and in express matters with all the large express companies. It would seem advisable under the circumstances that persons buying the control of the company should ascertain first whether these dispute could be easily adjusted. I think the present failure has been due chiefly to the premature announcement of the plan before it was learned whether these important disputes could be amicably arranged. An adjourned meeting of the executive committee of the Rehmond & West Point Terminal company was held vesterday. It was stated in emphatic terms Point Terminal company was held yesterday, it was stated in emphatic terms that under no circumstances would the Terthat under no circumstances would the Ter-minal company issue any more obligations for the acquisition of the Baltimore & Ohio or any other property. It was part of the pro-posed scheme to sell or lease the Baltimore & Ohio system to the Western Union company, the cost of the telegraph lines to stand on the company's books at about \$600,000, and it was thought by the projectors of the plan that the Western Union company would readily buy the system at cost price for the sake of relieving itself from persistent it-valry."

court against eleven of the strikers, charging company had employed, and threatening

pected in the near future.

and a conflict is feared.

MILWAUKEE, March 10.— The strike of the printers in this city is at an end, the Typographical union having allowed its members to procure work wherever they can get it. The newspaper offices are fully manned by strangemen, and but a few of the strikers will be able to obtain work. The Militia's Equipment. WASHINGTON, March 10 .- First Comptroller Darham has decided that the increased amount appropriated by congress from \$200,000 to \$460,000 to provide arms and equipments for the militia does not become available until June I next, the beginning of the next issal year. He, however, regards the increase in the nature of a permanent